

## WILSON PLANS COURSE OF U. S.

President and His Advisers Agree on Procedure to Be Adopted If Break With Germany Becomes Inevitable.

### RUPTURE REGARDED POSSIBLE

Recalling of Gerard, Convening of Congress and Military Measures Discussed by Officials—Germany Will Be Given Chance to Explain.

Information obtained from a high official of the administration reveals that President Wilson and his advisers have agreed to the course this government will follow if it becomes necessary to break off diplomatic relations with Germany.

The entire plan is as follows: If the facts show that the Arabic was sunk without warning and extenuating circumstances and Germany offers no satisfactory account of the affair, the administration believes its only course will be to sever all diplomatic relations with that government. Having done this, Congress will be called into extraordinary session. There then will be no reason to fear hot-headed speeches that might precipitate a crisis that already had been reached.

Congress will be asked for appropriation for putting the nation in a condition of preparedness, aggregating \$500,000,000.

The regular army will be increased to 200,000, and provision made for reserves under the plan of Secretary Garrison that would bring the available army up to 600,000.

Authorization will be asked for the immediate construction of six super-dreadnoughts and at least two, and perhaps three, fast battle cruisers.

The submarine question will be solved by authorization for an adequate fleet of coast defense and sea-going craft of the latest type.

#### PROVISION FOR FIGHTING AIRCRAFT.

Provisions will be made for many fighting aircraft, including both aeroplanes, dirigibles and hydroplanes. A very large appropriation will be asked for this branch of the service.

Immediate attention will be given to a material increase in the coast defenses and enlargement of the coast defense artillery.

All government arsenals will be enlarged and every governmental industry put on a twenty-four-hour basis.

The private manufacture of munitions for the allies will be encouraged, and the United States will give its moral support and aid to the allies. Army and navy officers will be detailed to all private munitions plants to aid in inspection work, on the theory that the development of these industrial plants will enable the United States to obtain all the supplies that it cannot produce itself.

#### OPPORTUNITY FOR GERMANY TO EXPLAIN.

There is a well-grounded impression in official quarters that the Arabic case is not to be followed by discursive diplomatic correspondence. The German government is to be given an opportunity to offer an explanation of what now appears to be another violation of international law, but the administration is expected to draft a brief note on the uselessness of extended diplomatic parleying and asking definitely that Germany give the assurances which this government has been trying for months to obtain. The note is expected to be a missive of less than five hundred words, with a tone of finality.

The opinion in official circles is that a break in the relations between the two countries is at least a possibility. The view is that the note must be a plain, unequivocal statement by this government.

#### DIPLOMATIC BREAK LIKELY.

The only development in Washington yesterday was the receipt of a dispatch from Ambassador Page, in which he said that the Arabic was not warned by the German submarine. His message was merely confirmatory of dispatches that already had been sent by consular officers.

What the State Department officials are waiting for most anxiously are the affidavits and detailed statements of Americans and other survivors obtained by the United States agents. Advice from London indicated that some of these statements had been given to the cable company for transmission Saturday night, but none of them had reached Washington at a late hour last night.

While the United States authorities are thus marking time, it is daily becoming more apparent that a severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany is the course that President

## KLEINDIENST IS JAILED ON BOAT

Former Detective Caught In Attempt to Start Sweat Board Game.

### TALKS OF GRAFT CHARGE

Was Waiting to Get Rid of Mrs. Stout. He Says, But She Threatened to Tell Wife.

Colonial Beach, Va., Aug. 22.—Former Detective Raymond O. Kleindienst, of Washington, recently indicted in connection with the investigation into graft charges made against the police, was caught attempting to run a sweat board in the gentlemen's washroom on the saloon deck of the steamer St. Johns just before that boat pulled into Colonial Beach last night.

The sweat board had numbers running from 1 to 6, the other paraphernalia being a dice box and three dice. It is declared that the sweat board is a game which cannot be beaten by the player.

#### Interrupted by Captain.

Capt. C. A. Slye, of the St. Johns, stepped into the lavatory and surprised Kleindienst, who had started to play with five others, all of whom had been innocently drawn into the game. Capt. Slye severely reprimanded Kleindienst, placed him under arrest and put him ashore when the boat stopped at the beach.

Kleindienst, talking with a representative of The Herald this morning, admitted that he had been running the game, but declared that he had lost \$2.40 when Capt. Slye discovered what was going on.

"It was just a little friendly game," said the former detective, "and we were only playing to pass away the time on the long ride to the beach. I didn't win anything; in fact, I lost \$2.40."

In conversation regarding Mrs. Margaret Stout, who made the graft charges now under investigation, Kleindienst said:

"I was waiting to get rid of her anyway, but she threatened to tell my wife, so what could I do?"

#### Police Captain at Beach.

The former detective, who is out on \$5,000 bail, was in bed when the freight wharf here this morning with several others. He declared that he came here in order to dispose of a cottage which he owns here.

Capt. W. L. Falvey, of the Washington police, and several other members of the Washington police force came down on the St. Johns.

Capt. Slye, of the St. Johns, declares that he was astounded when he walked into the lavatory and discovered what was going on. "We allow no disorder or gambling on this boat," said Capt. Slye, "and I am empowered to keep such people off this boat."

The management of the steamer has rigorously enforced its policy of prohibiting gambling and all other forms of vice. It was pointed out tonight that the Kleindienst incident shows how difficult it is for the disreputable element to ply its trade on the boat.

### TRANSPORT SPLIT BY BOMB FROM PLANE

British Flier Sinks Turkish Troop Ship with Heavy Feign of Soldiers.

Mitylene, Aug. 22.—An exploit which may be favorably compared in importance of results attained, if not in daring of execution, to that of Lieut. Wainwright, V. C., was performed on August 12 by Flight Lieut. Edmonds in the Dardanelles.

While flying over the straits in a seaplane, he sighted a Turkish transport carrying troops. Making straight for his quarry, he descended low enough to be able to drop a heavy bomb full on the deck of the vessel, resulting in an explosion which split up the transport, which perished with all on board.

This is the greatest feat yet attained by a seaplane since the outbreak of the war, as no airman yet had succeeded in sinking a military vessel laden with troops.

A French airman recently dropped bombs close to and is believed to have damaged, if not actually destroyed, an Austrian submarine in the Adriatic.

#### GIVES TEN SONS TO ARMY.

French Family Has Already Sacrificed Three.

Paris, Aug. 22.—One French family has given ten sons to the army and three have already fallen on the field of honor. The first to fall was the eldest, Lieut. Joseph de L... Then fell one of the twins, Albert and Antoine, who had been fighting in the same regiment side by side.

A month, and death again knocked at the door. Louis, a newly decorated hero, fell at Notre-Dame-de-Lorette. Yet the spirit of the family is not broken.

"These cruel losses," writes another son, "must only serve to strengthen our courage and our firm resolve to avenge them."

#### Italy Jubilant at War Decree.

Rome, Aug. 22.—News of Italy's declaration of war against Turkey caused great enthusiasm when it became known in Rome. This war for sometime has been unanimously demanded by Italian public opinion.

## Haitian Rebels Raising Army To Attack American Forces

Battle Considered Imminent—United States Marines and Bluejackets Barricading Roads Leading Into Cape Haytien.

Cape Haitien, Aug. 22.—The rebel chiefs are pressing a large army into service and an attack against American forces is considered imminent. The naval and marine contingents established here by Admiral Caperton are barricading all the roads and trails leading into the town and the outposts have been doubled.

A demand by the American commander made upon the commander of the native rebels that he disarm his force and surrender immediately has been refused.

Retarded Work of U. S. Commander Olmstead, of the gunboat Nashville, is in charge of the American naval detachment. Aside from his own men, he has a battalion of bluejackets from the battleship Connecticut ashore under his command.

The rebel leaders are Generals Bobo and Zamor. Ever since the election of Senator Dartigue as president of Haiti, the northern Haitians rebels under Dr. Bobo and Gen. Zamor have been in open revolt against the constituted Haitian government, but this is the first occasion on which they have threatened the American occupationary force, although the rebel chiefs under Bobo have been doing everything in their power to retard Commander Olmstead's administration of the civil affairs of this place.

For sometime trouble has been expected, as the Zamor and Bobo factions, while not until now openly refusing to disarm, have used every ploy to evade surrendering their arms and ammunition.

The people of the country around Cape Haitien strongly favor Bobo for president. Up to this time Commander Olmstead, under instructions from Admiral Caperton, has hesitated to penetrate into the interior to put down the insipient revolt, although the revolution have been very active in the isolated country districts. Shootings, being of almost nightly occurrence. Many persons have been killed or wounded during the rebel forays.

## 40,000 MACHINISTS WILL MAKE DEMANDS

Executive Board Grants Strike Authority In Twelve Additional Cities.

The executive board of the International Association of Machinists at an all-day session yesterday authorized its members in twelve cities in the East and Middle West to demand an eight-hour day, better working conditions, and in some instances, more pay. About 15,000 workers are affected by the decision.

The board's action gives the workmen members the privilege of striking if their demands are refused. About 40,000 members of unions throughout the East and Middle West have been granted similar authority by the board in its deliberations during the past week.

The executive council held in abeyance many like requests from other unions. It is probable, however, the authority will be granted before the session closes tomorrow night.

The metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor will go into executive session today to consider the question of demanding shorter work days, more pay and better working conditions. The sessions will be held jointly with those of the International's executive council.

The principal demand to be made by the machinists will be for an eight-hour day, with the incidental request by many unions that the pay for the longer day continue for the shorter period. Other unions, in addition, will demand increases in wages that will bring their pay up to the standard of the locality. All will ask for better working conditions.

Members of the council refused, for the present, to name the cities decided upon yesterday where the unions were authorized to present their demands.

#### YEMEN THREATEN TURKS.

Internal Insurrection Added to Troubles of Porte.

Paris, Aug. 22.—A Temps dispatch from Cairo says that Turkey is now troubled with an internal insurrection. Seyid Ibrahim organized an uprising of the Yemen tribes in Southern Arabia, and they decided to march on Sanaa, capital of Yemen, and establish an independent principality.

Yemen covers an area of about 74,000 square miles, and adjoins the British territory of Aden in Southwestern Arabia. The population is estimated at 750,000. Much of the best Arabian coffee comes from this region.

#### Wanted to See President.

James R. Purcell, 77, of Gainesville, Va., was arrested in the White House grounds at 11 o'clock last night by G. Schneider, a guard. Purcell declared he wanted to see the President. He declined to say why. He was unarmed. Purcell was sent to Washington Asylum Hospital for mental observation.

What would be thought of officers of any other branch of the armed forces who stole first of all feminine underwear? Yet there is hardly an officer's family in Germany whose women today are not proud to relate that "Cousin Fritz" or "Uncle Heinrich" sent them a "gift of lingerie."

The writer admits that a minority of the officers of the older school disapprove of this practice and as far as possible prevent it and punish their subordinates for looting.

## If You Lost Your Glass Eye on Eve of Wedding Wouldn't It Make You Mad?

A Turkish bath establishment in the Riggs Building has in its possession a perfectly good glass eye, left there by accident a few days ago by a prospective bridegroom. When the caller entered the bath stripped for action, he carefully removed the glass eye, which, according to the motto engraved on the inside, was "Made in Germany."

His bath over, the prospective bridegroom reached for his glass eye, but accidentally knocked it on the marble floor. Careful search was made, but the eye could not be found. The loser was greatly perturbed. He was to be married the following morning. The eye that was lost was a beautiful hazel in color, and the bridegroom insisted that unless he could find one to match it he would be exceedingly embarrassed. He did not want to present himself to his bride minus an eye, nor did he desire to put in an appearance with eyes that did not match. He was a badly worried man, and distinctly left the impression that there was something in his life that he had not confessed to his wife-to-be. That was that one of his eyes was glass.

A few days later the glass eye lost in the bath was found. It is held awaiting the return of the owner.

## FRANK SILENT ABOUT MURDER

First Authentic Story of Lynching Is Told by Witness.

### GOVERNOR THREATENED

No Attempt Made to Force Confession, Narrator Declares—Body Not Mutilated.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 22.—That Leo M. Frank did not confess the murder of little Mary Phagan is declared in the first actual account of all that happened on the death ride from Milledgeville to Marietta between midnight and dawn last Tuesday morning, which was obtained today. The story was told at first hand in a manner which seemingly places its authenticity beyond question. The narrator, however, will not be a witness before the Cobb County grand jury, which on September 1 will be asked to undertake a thorough investigation of the lynching.

Another development of the day was that Gov. Nat E. Harris received in the last few days anonymous threatening letters, warning him not to go "too far" in his investigation of the lynching. The governor, however, determined to clear the name of Georgia. He is ill in bed as the result of his activities. The "inside story" of the events which preceded the finding of Frank's body swaying from the limb of the highest oak tree in the vicinity of William F. Fry's gin house cleared up many phases of the tragic incident, which heretofore has been in mystery. Points asserted by the narrator were:

Was Not Maltreated. First—Frank twice was asked if he had anything to say, but on each occasion replied "no." Asked positively if he killed Mary Phagan, he is said to have made no reply whatever.

Second—No attempt was made to force a confession. Frank's statement was just prior to his death that he loved his wife and mother better than he did his life came unexpectedly and without questioning.

Third—Frank was not maltreated in any way prior to the actual lynching. Stories that he may have met violent death before he was hanged are without foundation.

"Legal Hanging" Was "Orderly." Fourth—Frank walked a distance of 30 yards from the automobile to the death tree without a faltering step, without a sign or semblance of a protest. Fearing perhaps that his body might never reach his relatives, he asked that the wedding ring he wore be delivered to a newspaper man with the solemn promise that it would be turned over to his wife. This wish was carried out.

Fifth—Frank was told from the start that he was to be put to death as the courts had directed and every effort was made by the so-called "vigilance committee" to see that the "legal hanging," as they termed the lynching, was carried out in an orderly manner. Members of the "vigilance committee" are said to resent any intimation that Frank was "maltreated."

They assert Frank received exactly the same consideration usually given to a condemned man on the day of execution of sentence. The rough handling of the body after it was cut down was a matter concerning which members of the "committee" feel they were not responsible.

Twenty-eight in Party. Sixth—The members of the "vigilance committee" felt they had a sacred duty to perform in "carrying out the mandate of the courts of the State and of the United States." This was to mob spirit, no demonstration and there is said to have been no idea of hanging Frank in the public square at Marietta or in the cemetery where Mary Phagan lies buried. There was, however, a determination that the "execution" should take place in Cobb County, where all the members of the "committee" are said to be residents.

Seven automobiles were required to transport the "vigilance committee" from Marietta to Milledgeville. Only four returned, including the automobile in which Frank rode. All the vehicles were small and of a popular make. These automobiles especially were selected because of the difficulty in identifying them. No automobile of conspicuous color or design was wanted. There were probably twenty-eight men in the lynching party.

#### WAR SHARPENING U. S. WITS.

Revolution in Chemistry Industry Is Foreseen.

New York, Aug. 22.—A revolution of the chemistry industry in the United States, brought about by the curtailment of chemical importations from Germany and the unprecedented demand for explosives made from chemicals rather than from minerals, was predicted yesterday by chemists in New York. A world war fought with chemicals, it was said, had shocked American manufacturers into a realization of the importance of conserving coal tar products and would undoubtedly give a dignity and importance to the profession of applied chemistry which it has never had outside of Germany.

## GERMANS LOSE 11 WARSHIPS

Dreadnought, 3 Cruisers, 7 Torpedo Boats, 4 Troop Barques Sunk by Russians in Battle in Gulf of Riga

### CRIPPLED, FLEET WITHDRAWS

Two Desperate Engagements Being Fought In Russian War Theater—Brest-Litovsk Almost Within Range of Big German Howitzers.

Petrograd, Aug. 22.—The German super-dreadnought Moltke, three cruisers, and seven torpedo boats were sunk during the battle in the Gulf of Riga, according to an announcement made tonight by the president of the Duma.

Crippled by these losses, the German fleet withdrew from the gulf. The fleet had conveyed a large number of troops through the Moon Sund and was endeavoring to cover their landing at Pernau (probably Pernig), about thirty-five miles north of Riga on the east side of the gulf, when the Russians attacked.

Four enormous barques crammed with soldiers attempted the landing. They were met by the fire of Russian troops on shore, and, according to the announcement of the President of the Duma, were completely exterminated. The barques were captured.

The announcement added that Russian destroyers in the Black Sea had sunk more than 100 Turkish boats.

When the official confirmation of the naval victory in the Gulf of Riga was conveyed to the Duma committees today by President Rodzianko, the members asked him to congratulate the navy on its splendid achievement and convey to the minister of war their compliments on the defeat of the invaders by local levies.

Petrograd is indulging in rejoicing today. The German battle cruiser Moltke of the Dreadnought class of 1909 was a sister ship of the Goeben of Black Sea fame and displaced 23,000 tons. Her complement in peace times was 1,107 officers and men. On her water line she was 550 feet long; her beam measured 97 feet, and her length all over was 610.

Her armament consisted of ten 11-inch guns of 50 caliber; twelve 6-inch guns, twelve 5.9-pounders, and four torpedo tubes. She was fitted with 11-inch Krupp armor on her belt. She was laid down in April of 1909 and completed in October, 1911. Her best recent speed was 23.4 miles.

The Moltke participated in the North Sea battle with the British fleet last January, when the German armored cruiser Blücher was sunk. In 1912 the Moltke was one of the German squadron which visited the United States to repay the visit made by the United States battleship squadron in its tour around the world.

The Moltke cost about \$12,000,000.

## Big German Field Guns Drawing Near Brest-Litovsk; Bombardment from the Skies

London, Aug. 22.—Two desperate battles are being fought on widely separated fronts. The first is the battle of the Dardanelles, which represents the Russian second line of defense.

The first of these battles is being waged along the Kovno-Vilna Railway and the River Nieman, and the second and most important around Brest-Litovsk.

Unofficial dispatches from Petrograd tonight indicate that the Grand Duke Nicholas is making a determined stand at this, the key fortress of his second line, which is already encircled on three sides by the Germans.

According to these dispatches, the great fortified camp is almost within range of the heavy guns which the Germans are bringing up by hundreds, and the city and forts are subjected to constantly increasing bombardments from the air by great fleets of aeroplanes and dirigibles.

#### Expect New Battles.

The Austro-German forces, according to official reports, have forced their way across the rivers and roads both north and south of the fortress and strong forces are engaged against it from the west. Intense interest is manifested in military as to whether the grand duke intends to make a stand here or fall back, abandoning his second line, and the indications of his minds of military critics are that he will engage the Germans in a decisive battle.

Two of the three railways, upon which Brest-Litovsk and the Russian army are operating on that front depend for their supplies, are seriously menaced by the Germans. One of the roads to Petrograd, through Bielsk and Bielestok, already is cut, according to an official statement issued in Berlin, although semi-official advices from Petrograd indicate that the line is still in possession of the Russians.

The second, leading to Odessa, is threatened by the German advance across the Bug toward Lovel.

#### Leaders' Alternatives.

The Grand Duke on this front is faced with the alternative of meeting the Germans in pitched battle at a time when his forces are suffering from inferior equipment, or of retreating into the vast Pripiat marshes, with the danger of having his forces in the north separated by the wide and weltering swamps from those in the south. It is believed he has chosen the former and the next week will see some of the most decisive events of the war. If he so desires, military experts believe he will, for the time at least, have little difficulty in withdrawing his army from Brest-Litovsk, despite the violent German efforts to complete their circle of the fortress.

#### 200,000 Taken in Two Weeks.

An addendum to the German official report today gives a partial list of the prisoners and war booty taken at Kovno. The number of heavy guns found in the captured fortress is reported to be more than six hundred, while innumerable machine guns and war material of all sorts fell into the hands of the Germans, together with 20,000 or more prisoners. Fifteen thousand reserves are said to have made their escape from the fortress just before its fall.

According to official reports, the Germans have consequently captured more than 100,000 prisoners and 1,200 heavy guns in Kovno and Novo Georgievsk alone. Other captures reported today include 5,400 prisoners on all sectors of the eastern front. It is estimated that fully 200,000 Russians have fallen captive within the last two weeks.

## QUITTING ADRIANOPLE FOR CONSTANTINOPLE

Germans Expanding Efforts on Defense of Turkish Capital City.

Bucharest, Aug. 22.—All the Germans hitherto engaged in the manufacture of munitions at the arsenal of Adrianople have gone to Constantinople, taking all the machinery. The Germans are now devoting all their attention to the fortification of Constantinople. They attach no importance to the defense of Adrianople.

In Gallipoli, for sometime, the Turks have been preparing a second line of defense. German officers express high opinion of the bravery of the rank and file of the Turkish troops, but consider them incapable of an energetic offensive owing to insufficient training.

Columbian, today, 13 noon, continuous. Magazine Club, "Home of the South," 40c.

## NEW GERMAN 'MYSTERY' BURNS ENTANGLEMENTS

War Device Clears Way Through Barbed Wire from Distance of Mile.

Petrograd, Aug. 22 (dispatch to the London Morning Post).—I hear that the Germans have now some mysterious scientific device for clearing a way through wire entanglements from a considerable distance. The instrument has the appearance of what is known as a searchlight projector. No specimen has yet been captured and nothing is known about it except that it disposes of wire entanglements from a distance of a mile by some means at present incomprehensible to the lay mind.

Greek fire projectors have made their appearance on the western front. These also were apparently intended originally to fuse wire defenses, but they can operate only from a machine gun position of two or three yards. The new instrument probably is a novel application of electrical forces.